Composting Manures.

WE frequently notice articles in our tance of composting manures. Excepting in a few special cases where an immediate and concentrated effect is essential, we cannot appreciate this importance. all ordinary and general purposes the soil of the field is the best possible compost for coarse manure—that is to say—it is best to spread the manure upon the field as soon as it is sufficiently reduced to be turned under by the plow, provided it is turned

under immediately, or very soon.

Our reason for this preference is, that a large amount of ammonia is thus saved to e soil and the crop, which in the process fermentation and decay in the composiheap, escapes into the air and is lost; and we remember that a large portion of plant food consists of nitrogen and that this is supplied to the plant in the form of ammonia, and that ammonia is the product of decay, the reason for this preference will be obvious. It is not the well-rotted manure so much that furnishes this indispensable element of growth as the very rocess of rotting. It is true that the ro manure will, when well incorporated with the soil, aid it in absorbing ammonia and other fertilizing substances from the atmosphere and rains, with which it comes in contact; but this it will do just as well rotted in the soil instead of the compost heap, so that all the ammonia it furnishes during the process of decay is clear gain to the crops.

Another advantage of applying the manure and plowing it in, is its me chanical effect upon the soll in rendering it porus and friable. Let any one try the experiment in his garden by spading in deep, a heavy coat of coarse manure. He vegetables, especially during the latter scrofulous disorders. Human beings liv-part of the same season, and the following ing in dark dwellings, underneath high pring he will not fail to observe the walls where sunlight seldom penetrates, changed condition of the soil, particularly it is naturally stiff and heavy. Instead of spading up in heavy tenacious clods and children. Amongst pigs and poultry we lumps which refuse to be pulverized, it have observed the depressing influences of will fall to powder almost, as it drops from | dark abodes. In covered yards, shut out

the spade. The philosophy of this effect seems to as it decays under the soil, not only communicates its gases to the surrounding soil, but leaves multitudes of cavities in the soil for the introduction of air and the absorption of the gases it contains, all of which tend to disintegrate the particles of soil so that it will readily pulverize when stirred. Even animal manures, when they can be properly distributed through the as it decays under the soil, not only comstirred. Even animal manures, when they can be properly distributed through the soll, will do far more for vegetation if composted by plowing in than by composting in the heap. The farmers along the coast of New England use the whitefall even of New England use the whitefish extensively for manure. These are not so large but they may be tolerably well distributed, and they spread them on their fields as soon as caught, and work them into the soil; and if any one doubts that in the rom the effluvia that arises from the few that are but partially covered. If these fishes were composted in the heap, they would doubtless communicate much of their fertilizing properties to other substances with which they were mixed; but

zed state, are proper subjects for the com-

As before intimated there are a few cases those are confined mostly to the garden, and in these cases it is worth while to subrials should be selected, as far as practicable, which most require that kind of treatment. - Wisconsin Farmer.

Autumn Will Soon be Here

Ir is of no use to write of what about I lone at this finest season of the year when it is past; therefore it may be none too early to set people thinking of the British Agriculturist great advantages the American former possesses over agriculturists in other comp tries, and it is to be hoped many may look forward till next spring, and see what can be done before winter commences to prevent the general backwardness of farmg operations which prevailed last April, May and June.

The grain harvest is so late in the northtions for spring planting, that the work of as to give leisure for the thorough performance of every operation. Directly the grain is taken off the land the plow goes to work, no matter how dry, for the legs. when it is in such a state as to kill the stomach is stuffed with hearty food. weeds-so dry that there is no chance of their retaining vitality. A good heavy and rapid pulse, and awakens in the iron plow will generally stick to its work, morning with a bad taste in his and with two wheels, will not break up mouth, loss of appetite and a sense of the ground unevenly in depth, or "burst languor. If he had taken a cup of tea and cultivated on the surface; and when this the previous day's work and perspiration is done, it is astonishing, after lying all We all understand well, when the body winter, what a beautiful tillage follows

Then, instead of discharging a man or two in October, employ them picking stones, and get every kind of hauling finished which would have to be done in in Europe-put in some crop for coming as a forage crop ? By getting it in so as to be strong against the severe weather, and manuring heavily, a prodigious bulk per acre can be obtained, and what is more valuable than this for the teams or for aught else requiring some-thing of the kind brought home to them?

Every farmer with any pretensions to ntelligence must have a system of working and cropping his land clearly defined in his own mind, therefore he knows where his manure will be required, and is aware of the great set-forward it would be to have a good deal of the land plawed and lie ready for being seeded immediately after the frost breaks up, and on any requiring to be stimulated, how nice to have had manure hauled to it when the ground was such work as this being done ready

best quality of hay.

If farmers would make use of the beautiful autumn weather, doing everything possible to be done at that season, it would most assuredly give them such advantages as would result in their making, at the very lowest computation, one-third more from their farms for nine years out of ten. The early sown crops are most productive

There is another thing to be mentioned. and be ten sted to begin eating bits of if not used for this purpose, may be applied, bright fine hay early every cool morning, at a few sliced roots or some pumpkins cut up, or lacking these, some

to look hollow in their coats, and will cour a little, too. In fact and in short, as soon as they will est anything of the cort named, is the time to give it to them.

This will be in October. It may not be amiss to contrast the autumn-working farmer with the one who drives all off till spring. The first week in April is very fine, we will say. One man puts in his osts, peas, and spring wheat on soil which was prepared in the preceding September, October and November, and as he had made trenches to carry away any water which would have lodged in low places, the land was in excellent condition for receiving the seed. The other man commences to plow, and by the time his ground is plowed, and before any seed is put in, the second week begins, and the weather is so showery that neither of these farmers can get on the land to do anything in cultivating, so they have to let the teams lie still most of the time; but the third week in April the before-handed man plows some land for potatoes, and gets some ready for carrots and mangolds, harrows the field plowed for corn in the fall, and the manure having been hauled in the winter, sets to work planting potatoes and corn the fourth week in April. The other man has naught done but grain planted .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

Causes of Disease--- Darkness and Dirt. Solan light consists of luminous, chem-

ical and caloric rays, and appears to be almost as important for the well-being of animal as of vegetable life. With what unmistakable satisfaction do all the domesticated animals bask in the supshine! In its brightness and warmth all creatures become the parents of an unusually large proportion of dumb, blind, and idiotic children. Amongst pigs and poultry we from the direct rays of the sun, cattle de The philosophy of this effect seems to not thrive as well as where they bask be that the coarse texture of the manure themselves in its cheering rays. During consecutive winters have fed exactly alike in each yard. In both they thrive remarkably well; but the occupants of the outer yard, albeit they are further from the barn-door, invariably come out b process of decomposition they furnish a large amount of fertilizing gas, let him sunshine, from which their fellows in the sunshine, from which their fellows in the sunshine, from which their fellows in the

Light, when too abundant or dazzling trying to the eyes. The bright glare of the sun's rays, when reflected from white cliffs, sandy flats, snow, or even from white lime stone roads, irritates the eye, and occasionally gives rise to blindness. Some it is equally certain that much would be horsemen object to brightly lighted stables, Bones, which require a strong chemical agency to decompose them, and the tissues of large animals which cannot conveniently be distributed by the control of the plea that animals are kept more on the alert, do not compose themselves, and cannot rest well. But in a stable or kennel too much light is preferable to two littles. rge animals which cannot con-be distributed in their organ-By curtains, blinds, or other devices, any excess can easily be excluded. Deficiencies f light usually prove a cloak to filth. A ark stable is seldom clean, fresh or airy. which fine manure is essential, and | solid or liquid excreta are apt to accumu late, contaminating the air : dust and col webs escape observation; the atmosphere, mit to the inevitable losses incident to the lift not absolutely foul, is generally frouzy compost heap, and in preparing it, mater Darkness being favorable for repose, not absolutely foul, is generally frouzy. dim light is favorable for fattening animals. Thus feeding cattle ought to be kept quiet, disturbed only at meal time, and placed in comfortable, rather dark pens. Poultry eramming for the table, for a fortnight before being finished off, are cooped up in dark pens, to which light is introduced only three or four times daily, nent features are the means for developat the regular hours of feeding .- North

How to Utilize Vigorous Exercise. THE number of persons with sedentary ccupations has become very large. Oc easionally they break away for a day's ac-tive exercise. A large company go into the country for a mouth during the sum-mer. Once at the old homestead, or in ern part of Europe, and the weather after-wards so precarious, that there is little chance to do much there, yet no opportu-nity is allowed to escape, and the conse-cause of the effects which follow these exquence of the farmers' persoverance and ertions. Without doubt, the labor is gen-watchfulness is the making such prepara-erally excessive for such persons; but, if erally excessive for such persons; but, if they would manage their table-habits the next year is expedited to such a degree | rightly, the results would generally be more than satisfactory.

When a man is tired, he is tired all through-the stomach not less than the Now, what is the usual custom? hief object in cultivation is to move the After a walk of twenty miles, or a day at soil with all the implements employed, having, when every fibre is exhausted, the The man goes to bed with flushed face

up" in places, turning the subsoil over a slice of toast instead, he would find him-with the regular depth of earth which is self the next morning none the worse for in is weak from fever, that the stomach par-

finished which would have to be done in the spring. And why not do as is done and spend the next day in declaring to our riends that exercise is not what it is cracked up to be. When we are tired, we should seek re-

storation in sleep; not in calling upon the legs, the arms, the back, the stomach, or any other part, to undertake five or six hours of hard consecutive labor.

The laboring man would find himself much better in the morning if the third meal were made one small in quantity and easy of digestion.-Dr. Die Lewis.

Hulled Corn.

HULLED CORN, says an exchange, is the cheapest of all kinds of food, and is cer-tainly one of the best. It has been a favorite dish in New England since the manure hauled to it when the ground was days of the pilgrims, and it is a wonder sound, instead of having to do it through that it is so soldom found on farmers' tables mud and along a road which is so bad that not more than half-loads can be taken. with milk or with a dressing of cream and sugar, or, as it is preferred by all young for spring, makes everything come easy, and does away with the hurrying over every operation in such a way as to be imperfectly performed, and, instead, the ed up in a little fat or butter. The Counwhole of the seeding can be got through try Gentleman gives the following receipt with in so early a stage of the season, that for preparing it: "Shell a dozen ears of some roots can be grown and the grass cut when it is young enough to make the best quality of hay.

ripe, dry corn; put it in an iron kettle and cover with cold water; put in the corn a bag of two teacupfuls of fresh wood ashes and boil until the corn looks vellow and tastes strong of the alkill; then take out the bag and boil the corn in the lye over an hour; then pour off the lye; add fresh water, and simmer until the corn swells. If the hulls do not then come off by stirring, turn off the water and rub them of with a towel; add more water and sim and of the best quality, and when a farmer begins to go ahead of his warks, he will be commencing to be ahead in every way, and may be considered as a made man.

mer for three or four hours, often stirring to keep from burning; when it swells out and becomes soft and white, add salt to liking, and let all the water summer away." The use of the potash in preparing this diab, is to dissolve the silica which is connot done so before. Every colt, calf and lamb shoul! have the very best pasture, and be ten sted to begin and be ten sted to be ten sted

-Cucumbers for Winter Use,-Cu your cycumbers; then add one-third sinking and weak in the autumn, and no amount of attention through winter will fetch it up to what it would have been with the care and halve the state one-through sinking and weak in the autumn, and no onions, sliced very thin; salt them plentifully, and mix them well. Let them lay six hours; then put them in a cullender and drain four hours. Spice them to the are and help in the cold morn- taste, and cover with cold vinegar. ings, when the grass was either fresty or every two gallons put two tablespoonfuls wet, and too tasteless for them to eat till later in the day. Any one accustomed to young stock can tell the time to begin assisting such tender animals, for they begin vinegar as will cover them.—Exchange. The Euckel Comet.

THE Superintendent of the Naval Ob vatory at Washington announces that on the morning of August 13 he observed Encke's comet, which astronomers have been about four weeks vainly endeavor ng to descry. The comet's right ascendeclination eighty degrees and fifty-two minutes. Its pathway is through Gemini and Cancer, constellations visible in the morning sky at this season. The comet is ow observable between three a. m. an daylight. It will disappear in about ter days, and then reappear in the latter par-September, when it can be seen with the naked eye from nine p. m. until two

Encke's comet belongs to the known as comets of short period It has curious history that is well worth trac-The discovery of the periodicity Halley's comet led to further patient and extended research in the planetary system; Lexell's comet appeared next in or der, and was regarded as the first discov ered comet of short period. It returned the Southern States under the Reconstruction only once after its first discovery, but the careful search for it led to the discovery of another comet of small period. In 1786, date for the Vice-Presidency for Mechain, a French astronomer, detected a nebulous object which, upon close exami-nation, proved to be a telescopic comet. It was again seen by Caroline Herschell in 1795, by Thulis in in 1805, and by Pons n 1818. In the latter year the comet re-mained in view so long that M. Encke, s Prussian astronomer, so far succeeded in taking calculations as to determine the the orbit of the comet must be elliptical, and that its period of recurrence is about three and a quarter years. Encke's cal-culations were so assiduous and also so suc cessful, that by common consent the come was called by his name. He predicted its eturn in 1822, and it was witnessed that by one observer in New South es. In 1825 the comet was detected by Wales. several independent observers. Since that time there have been twelve returns of the little visitor, every one of which was predicted with the greatest accuracy. In 1835 this comet passed so near Mercury as to insure the discovery that the mass of that planet had been largely over-esti-

nated by astronomers.

Encke's comet, at its nearest point, .000,000 miles, and at its remotest poin 77,000,000 miles, from the sun. Its peri-elion is between the sun and Mercury and its aphelion is between Jupiter and the Asteriods. Its motion, like that of the planets, is from west to east, and its revo-ution is completed in about 1,310 days, subject to a variation which is caused by the disturbing influences of the planetary masses near which it comes in its eccentric ourse. The comet is chiefly remarkabl or having revealed, as some astronomers think, the existance of a resisting medium in the interplanetary space, although Herschell and others attribute the change and the comet's motion to the gradual loss of its tail, which is seen only upon rare

ecasions. Astronomers have thus far only a limit t knowledge of comets and their courses The scientific investigations of the past hundred years have yielded no very permanent and accurate information respecting these etherial visitors. In Encket as in all other short-period comets, the observed acceleration has led to the belief that their movements are affected by som resisting medium, the action of which will cause them to fall into the sun, unless they are disrupted altogether; a theory which seems not impossible, from the fact of their having been less conspicuous at each reappearance. The fact is, however, that astronomical research among the mysteries of the comets is almost at a standstill. If the astronomy of the period is not painfully at fault, it will prove competent before many years are past of unfolding more clearly and accurately the secrets of planetary world which are now left mostly to conjecture and speculation. New York World, August 22.

Physical Strength.

THE common idea in regard to physical strength is that it depends solely upon the so-called Southern chivalry, are both born amount and quality of muscle, sinew. In the training of athletes for the ment of the muscular tissue and the inu soreness which results from the extraordi nary exercise of the body not thus inured shall no longer be a sequence of physical exertion. This is right so far as it goes. Development of muscle, strength of bone and firm elastic sinews are essentia elements of strength as well as endurance, out they are by no means all. Were that the case, strength could be estimated by weight approximately. But the facts are hat many small men having no superior training or no better apparent health, have often been more than a match for larger men. The strongest man with whom we were ever acquainted, never weighed over one hundred and fifty pounds. We might tell some large stories of the feats of this remarkable man, but the point which we wish to make will be sufficiently illustrated without any such particulars. The peculiar feature which always forced itself upon our attention when he was powerfully exerting himself was his perect placidity of countenance, and the want of that turgid congested appearance of the face which often accompanies such exhibitions. Further the muscles not specially employed never exhibited rigidity, as is often seen in feats of strength, but were soft as though he were reclining at his case. Except he was doing some labor which caused much motion of the muscles chest, he never appeared to be winded," as it is called.

We have often set ourself to the solution of the reason of the different degrees of strength possessed by different individuals, or rather, we have attempted to get at the secret of strength which lies back of bone and muscle, and we have no doubt it is the peculiar exercise of the will: the concentration, so to speak, of the nervous energy upon one muscle or set of muscles, without the distribution of it to muscles not concerned in the set to (Chicago.) e accomplished. This was proved in the case alluded to by the fact that in feats which involved the exercise of nearly all the muscles, his power was not so perspic-nous. In special feats, as for instance the raising and sustaining a heavy weight at arm's length, his great strength, and also the concentration of will to which we have alluded was most conspicuous. This man's strength was undoubtedly to be attributed to his shortness of limb in some degree, as with equal development of made does away with all the jars an degree, as with equal development of muscle increased length of bone is a disadvantage. Each bone in the animal frame is a lever, and the muscles are so attached that the motion they impart to the bones is multiplied through its transmission by them to weights or resistances. Too great length of bone in proportion to amount of muscle is not conducive to superior strength although it adds to fleet-ness. The differences in the structure of

the bulldog and the greyhound are good illustrations of this fact. The elements of physical strength may then be stated to be in healthy subjects, development of muscle, strength of bone and sinew, small relative length of bone in proportion to muscle, and power to concentrate exclusively upon the muscles em-ployed the nervous energy which produces contraction. There is no doubt that this power can be cultivated, like other powers, by proper discipline; and if those who are obliged to lift heavy weights or to make other great exertion at times, would bear this in mind, they would be enabled to accomplish their labor with less exhaustion than is at present the case. The view here taken of the concentration of will seems to be sustained by the opinions of the eminent chemist and physiologist, than the old costly jars and fluids can do. This invention will save thousands of dol-Liebig, who states that it is just as impos-sible by the combustion of a piece of dried muscle to calculate its efficiency in the living body (the assumption of some physiciats), as it is by the combustion of a dried bee to estimate the work which it accom
Baicar (Tenn.) Bulletin, 15th. olishes in its flight of many hours, carrying he weight of its own body several miles.

-The papers of Holland report that the The muscle in a living body acts like the spparatus in a watch which gradually expends the power stored up in it; a freshly ference in the neighborhood of Caenorden. severed frog's leg represents an apparatus of this kind with an escapement, while stopping its progress. Immense tracks of peat and marshy lands are also on fire in peat and marshy lands are also on fire in the newly removed heart of the same animal corresponds to one without any escapemal corresponds to one without any escape various parts of Russia, and fears are enment; the frog's heart beating for hours tertained for the safety of St. Petersburg. together just as in the living body, while | as it is built on a deposit of old peat.

VARIOUS STEMS. the frog's leg moves as soon as an irritant sots it for a moment free from the escape-ment, and if small weights are hung on

them, it is possible to obtain work from a

Grant, Peace and Prosperity.

SINCE the nomination of Seymour the

apparent. The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention declares "uncon-stitutional, null and void," all the efforts

of the general government to reorganize

no other apparent reason than be-

he virtually promised revolution in the event of his election. Wade Hampton and

to make the Democratic platform go back South and assure their old comrades that

the spirit of secession is not dead; and that the Democratic party now offers it an

opportunity to rule the whole instead of a

part of the United States. This gray gleam of Confederate hope is halled by a

rebel vell that resounds from the Alber-

marle to the Rio Grande, and Union men,

white and black, are offered up as the initial sacrifice to the aroused demon.

These are the successive and logically

connected events, that, like so many rebel

nation to the necessities of the hour. They

are having this effect. We are beginning

to see that the work of putting down the

rebellion which was thought to be finished

when Lee surrendered to Grant will not be complete till Seymour is compelled to

The rebellion was a conflict for the ma-

tery on this Continent of two irreconcil-

North is that all men are equal before the

law, and that each one is to be pro-

tected in enjoying the fruits of his own labor. The idea of the South is that all

men are not equal before the law, but that

a privileged few are to be protected in

mjoying the fruits of other men's labora

Inder the former idea is industy, thrift

and respect for law and order. Under the

latter is indolence, waste, a contempt for honest labor and an appeal to the bowie

from across the Atlantic, the English of

the German yeoman being the type of the one, and the Spanish bandit of the other,

They could not both rule this continent, hence the conflict that culminated in the

rebellion. For four long years the contest

ifice of three hundred thousand lives and

three thousand millions of dollars, gained

Southerr idea acknowledged itself beaten

and we supposed accepted the result as final. But in this we were mistaken, for

no sooner did labor and capital seek the

South, to work the beneficent miracles in

that region that they had already done in

the North, than they were met by socia

now the victory won by Northern bayon-

ets must be crowned by an overwhelming

triumph at the ballot-box to give perma-

nent peace and prosperity to the Nation.

As might be expected, the candidates of

the two great parties in the present cam-

conflicting ideas. Grant, the tanner, and Colfax, the printer, who represent the

Northern idea, both sprang from and are

in sympathy with the common people.

ion in common with the workers of the

Passing over the moral considerations

that underlie the struggle before us, there are reasons enough for the election of

Grant and Colfax to be derived from mere

business foresight. So apparent was it

that the permanent peace and prosperity of this country demanded the prevalence

of the Northern idea under a moderate bu

firm administration, that long before the

Republican Convention met in Chicago,

the movement for the nomination of Gen

Grant was inaugurated by such men as A.

T. Stewart, whose business interests were at once dependent upon the prosperity of

the whole country, and paramount to any partisan ties. Elect Seymour and Blair

and the damage that will result to the business of the North from the mere ap

prehension of repudiation will be incal-culable. But great as this will be, it will

Democratic triumph will entail upon the

the Northern idea that must follow the election of Grant and Colfax, the peace of

the whole country will not only be secured, but the South with its splendid material

resources will settle down into the quiet industry, thrift and prosperity that mark

the North. The rights of labor and capital

will there be secure and the triumph of the Northern idea will make that sunny clime

the garden of the United States, affording

not only a market for Northern wares, but

making its own growth in population and

wealth a source of revenue to the National

Treasury that will assure a prompt and easy liquidation of the national debt, while it settles forever all the vexed ques-

tions that await our immediate future

Let every man, woman and child, then,

ested in the honor and material prosperity

till November to secure an overwhelming

Not till then is the country safe .- Advance

Wonderful Discovery in Telegraphy.

before the public the fact of a most won-derful discovery by one of our fellow citi-

zens, George M. Dugan of Booker ford, and

Colonel Coleman, of Memphis, and shall

low proceed to record what we have seen

in operation at the telegraph office in this

and a cerrent of electricity sufficiently strong for all purposes is drawn from mother earth by means of one sheet of copper, and one sheet of zinc, which are buried to

the depth of two feet, and having about

the copper plate wires are attached, and

the current thus procured seems inexhaus-

fice here long since have dispensed with fluids of all kinds, and every message sen

from Bolivar now is recorded by an in

the buried battery, and which consists of nothing but one sheet of copper and one of

zinc. The inventors have applied for a patent, and it is hoped that their prayer

will be speedly answered, as this discover of theirs is destined to work a most wor

derful change in the art of telegraphi Hereatter we shall endeavor to give

full and complete account of this truly wonderful discovery, and are proud to say

credit. Those who doubt the truth of what we have related can go to the depot

tery is in full and constant operation, and

lars to the telegraph companies, and is

destined to become universally adopted on

and see for themselves; as the new

strument which receives its

patent, and it is hoped that

that to Hardman County

has never failed to do all and

The operators at the telegraph of

four inches of earth between them.

fluids heretofore used in telegraph

triumph at the polls of the Northern idea

who loves the national flag, who is inter

of this nation, exert themselves fr

nothing compared to the damage that a

With the assured prevalence of

ristocrats, with no more trace of a

nation than Arctic icebergs

paign are fit representatives of the two

And

ostracism, violence and massacre,

mastery upon the battle field,

raged. The Northern idea, after the sac

Columbiads, seem designed to rouse

other unrepentant rebels who

real issues of the campaign have

tifle American.

VESUVIUS Is active again. PRUSSIA has 144 millionaires, Russia bonsta of more than 10,000 pie

pair of severed frog's legs; that is, the weights will again and again be afternately raised to a certain height, without blood or the supply of any kind of nutriment. It would seem from these statements that the muscles are to be considered It is now five days' journey from Paris to Constantinople. New York city consumes 25,000,000

ons of milk yearly. merely as vehicles of a force which is imparted to them. This force—the nervous MOUNT HOOD, Oregon, is said to show energy, whatever that may be-must of course become sooner exhausted, and also mptoms of an eruption. Wisconsin has 600 Good Templar lodge and 30,000 members.

lose in immediate efficiency by being dis tributed to muscles not required for the performance of any specific work.—Scien-An Episcopal church has been consecrated at Chevenne. A TELEGRAPH cable is to be laid between Denmark and Russia. BASLE, in Switzerland, boasts of a newspaper nearly 200 years old.

THE Rothschilds have come into pos saion of the finest blue diamond Five hundred lawyers live been added to the list in New York city within a year. No LIGHT is allowed to be carried in the

British Museum on any pretense what-A WEALTHY New York gentleman is going to get up a banquet of horsefleah this fall.

THERE is in Paris one dry goods firm that spends 500,000 francs a year for advertising.

A RAICE factory in Massachusetts, estabished last fall, has manufactured 3,000,000 rakes.

THE richest man in Manchester, N. H., twenty-five years ago, is now sawing his counting three, and the stakes were to be a life-ticket to his new museum, and a wood for a living.

by an American, between Yeddo and Yokohama, in Japan. Allen and Joe Goss.

est fires, and destroyed. OUT of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Egypt, only one-tenth are descendants of

the Egyptian race. A BASE ball player had his right eye en tirely destroyed by a ball struck from a bat, at Hoboken, the other day.

AT a ball given recently at Bath, L. I. Mrs. Barney Williams, the actress, wore \$20,000 worth of diamonds. BRIGANDS lately seized an Italian tax ollector and obtained sixteen hundred iollars ransom from his family.

East Bridgeport, Conn., has a miss eleven years of age, shorter than Tom Thumb, and weighing 65 pounds. knite or revolver. These two ideas are the inheritance of both race and latitude A MOBILE paper says of a guitarist in that city that his playing would give any well-conducted saw-mill the toothache. THE State system of education in New Jersey is supported by a direct tax of one dollar a head on children under fifteen

years of age. THE terrible effects of absinthe, as used by the officers of the French army, has ncited the government to place an interdict upon it

REUBEN SIKES, of Bennington, Vt., in In a single day lately ten children lay dead in the vicinity of Corn Hill, a suburb of Utica, N.Y., from eating unripe fruit. THE Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows numbered at their last meeting no less han 400,000 members, with a capital of

According to La France, there is a proect for a marriage between the King of Bavaria and the only daughter of the Emperor of Russia. OSCAR BECKER, who, in 1861, tried to

£3,000,000 sterling.

died recently, at Alexandria. The poor fellow was insane. Seymour, the Mephistophiles of the Cop-perheads, and Blair, the fire-eater of the

> CINCINNATI pays very nearly a million dollars in salaries to the eleven hundred and seventy-five employees, from Mayor down to sewer cleaners.

> THERE is an oak tree on the border of ee, N.H., which stands in two counties-Rockingham and Stafford-and three owns-Lee, Epping and Nottingham. A COUPLE of young ladies were arrested n Leavenworth the other day for wearing old-fashioned bonnets." The policeman

thought they were disguised A gold mine is reported to have been liscovered in Tippah county, Miss., which fields the fifty men who are working it an average of \$6 a day each.

THE Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act making habitual drunkenness, on the part of either husband or wife, a sufficient cause for divorce. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., in proportion to

ts population, claims to be the wealthiest city in the country. One of its churches represent \$7,000,000 worth of property. An examining officer proposes to sub-stitute velocipedes in the army for horses. He argues that they are much better than the living animal for military purposes.

Tin mines have been discovered in the Pollock district, Summit county, Colorado. There are two mines of great strength, the ore testing, so report says, seventy-five per cent. of metal. A Connecticut sportsman, who is addicted to shooting out of season, says be does not violate the game law. He only

goes out with his gun, and discharges it; when, if the birds fly up just in time to get nit, they virtually commit suicide. A DUTCHESS county dairyman continued o send milk to New York for several days

after the Texas epidemic showed itself among his cows, and even sent it from some seven of them on the days they died. He has been prohibited from sending any more milk to the metropolis. A GENTLEMAN was about completing the sale of a horse he was very anxious to

dispose of, when a little urchin appeared innocently inquired: "Grandpa, which horse are you going to sell—that one you built the fire under, yesterday, to make him draw?" The bargain was at an end.

A SUB-MARINE telescope has lately been tried on the river Eure, France, with great success. It is stated that the smallest pearls and the barnacles attached to the hull of a large ship were plainly seen, and that fishes were seen passing back and forth without being disturbed.

advise those to whom manufacturers say that their violins will be as good as the ancient when they are as old, to reply, comes of a true apprenticeship. Gibbon Well, then, I'll call again in a hundred

Well, then, I'll can and fifty years."

Toothache, according to the London Lancet, can be cured by the following preparation of carbolic acid: To one drachm of collodium add two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief.

A that, according to experiment to him into the secret of complicated battles and great campaigns.

Learn a trade, then, lads, you who as pire to do something creditable and substantial during your life. Would you he am architect, and build the new capitol west of the Mississippi? Well, then, go apprentice to the best carpenter or mason apprentic

the regulation quantity of powder, passes over one hundred feet directly from the muzals of the piece in about the fifteenth part of a second.

A GENTLEMAN once asked a little girl. an only child, how many sisters she and was told "three or four." Her mother asked Mary, when they were alone, what induced her to tell such an untruth, "Why, mamma," cried Mary, "I didn't want him to think you were so poor that you hadn't but one child. Wouldn't he thought we were drefful poor?"

THE fat men had a clam-bake at Greg-THE fat men had a claim bake at Greg-ory's Point, Conn., the other day. Thirty-nine men were weighed, and passed mus-ter at two hundred pounds, or over. The heaviest was G. Sidney Smith, of Stamford, three hundred and fifteen; the lightest was Amos Barnes, of Westport, who weighed precisely two hundred pounds. The claims and oysters, etc., suffered severely. THE following curious advertisement is creatures? The matter is, they have nev-taken from a recent English journal: or boiled potatoes, ironed clothes, made

Episcopal chapel for sale, fashionable town, high-class congregation; average income, last soven years, £500 a year; present income rather low. First rate opening for an Evangelical preacher. Immediate possession. Price only £1,700 for long lesse, fixtures and fittings. Principals only address —, Strand, W. C."

A FRIEND tells a good thing of a wounded soldier who, in 1864, was brought from the Weldon Road to City Point, on the James. As he lay on his stretcher, an old woman passed along peddling known as "turn-overs," the crusts of which were of the real iron-clad species. The soldier bought one, and after giving his teeth a fair trial on it, he hailed the peddler with-"Say, mother, be these pies sewed or pegged?" The answer is not

riven. ABOUT the 1st of November, 1867, Mr. Dabney, United States Consul at Fayal, Azores Islands, wrote to the Department of State that there was a large number of American seamen on those Islands, principally deserters from whaling vessels, and that in order to get them home he had chartered the Portuguese brig Evarista to bring them to this country. He shipped on board of that brig eighty-seven sea-men for the port of Boston. The brig has not since been heard from, and it is supposed that she, with all on board, has been

BARNUM has sold another crowd. At the White Mountains the other afternoon he proposed a foot-race of the heavy mer of the house, which should include him self. He picked out six of the largest and ORANGES and lemons keep best wrapped in a row directly in front of the steps of lose in soft paper, and laid in a drawer of the hotel. He then addressed them, and said the race would be to the fence, some fifty rods distant; they were to start upon his counting three, and the stakes were to STAGE coaches are about to be started taking his position at the head of the line, he slowly and deliberately counted one— two-three. At the word "three" they A PRIZE-FIGHT for the championship of all started on a dead run, with the excepgland has been arranged between Harry tion of Barnum, who quietly sat down or the steps. The fat men didn't discover FORTY bears were penned into the Cal-donian Swamp, C. W., by the recent for-and were greeted with shouts of laughter from the crowd on the verandah.

Learn a Trade.

JAMES PARTON says the following in a late number of Packard's Monthly: Few persons have looked into the lives of so many remarkable men as I have, ye cannot call to mind one of the acknow edged kings of business who did not in early life serve a long rigorous apprenticeship to some occupation akin to that which he afterward exercised, and in which his great success was made.

Vanderbilt, for example, was a boat-

man, sloop captain, and a steamboat cap-tain, for nineteen years before he set up for himself in the business of building and running steamboats, in which he gained more money than was ever before gained in a single lifetime, except by plun-There is not to-day in the world man who knows as much about steam-boats, and steamships as this same Cor-

nelius Vanderbilt. Astor is another illustration. He learn ed the fur business from the very rudi-ments. He used to beat furs from morning till night in his master's back shop, and after doing this awbile he used to take a recent fit of delirium tremens, chopped a basket of trinkets and nick-nacks, and fit the hands and feet of his infant child. go round among the sloops and markets, go round among the sloops and markets, driving hard bargains with boatmen, Indians and marketinen, for such skins as they had brought to town. By and by he shouldered his pack and tramped the country for peltries; and, extending his the tive tones, to keep his hands under the his water. Accustomed to obeying orders, with his hands went under the water; but, as journey, at length he became familiar with every place, every tribe and every person onnected with the fur trade in North America. Then he went to Europe, and earned all about the market for furs and their prices in every part of the world. Few men have ever understood a thing so well as Mr. Astor understood the busine shoot the King of Prussia, at Baden-Baden, of collecting, curing and selling furs He knew it, not as a clerk might have known it; he knew it as a man knows the trade Two men in Kansas have paid \$800 in to which he has served a long apprentice almost invariably result as in the case costs of court and lawyers' fees before ship under a watchful and exacting mas-they could get judgment on the ownership ter.

Another case in point was the first Rothschild, who, from his twelfth to his twenty-seventh year, laboriously acquired a knowledge of money, first as errand boy and money-counter to his father, and a terward as banker's clerk.

Girard, too, was a thorough sailor before he ever owned a ship, and was personally familiar with most of the commercial ports long before he ever consigned a cargo to John Gorham, of Providence, the head

of the largest manufactory of silverware in the world, did not go into his father's counting room as a clerk, but into his father's shop as an apprentice; and he learned how to do with his own hands whatever he has since had to direct others in doing.

But such examples are numerous. All my acquaintance with business men teaches me that the fundamental secret of success in business is knowledge-real knowledge-such knowledge as acquired by becoming practically familiar with methods and processes—such knowledge, in fact, as a man gets by taking hold of work, and doing it until he can do it

asily and perfectly.

There is a noble establishment in Broadway, where many of us go occasionally, for the rehabilitation of the outer man. It was in the grand upper room of this palace-like store, while I was being measured for a coat, that I conceived the idea of wring this article. In well-conducted establishments of every kind, you will notice the same faces year after year; for able men naturally gather able men around them, and employers and em-ployed, by reciprocal justice and courtesy, become attached to one another, and have neither motive nor desire to sever the connection. And yet, on that occasion, sec-ing around me the same skillful and obliging persons that I had seen there ten years before, I could not but reflect how little chance they had to advance from

clerkship to mastership.

"Suppose," thought I, "a lad of sixteen or seventeen should propose to himself, as an object in life, to become the proprietor of an establishment like this—what would be the shortest and likeliest

I feel certain that the best thing he could do would be to apprentice him to a good tailor, and learn all there is to be known about the making of clothes. Having acquired that knowledge-not with his head only, but with his fingers as well-nothing would be easier than to set up a small tailor shop (well placed and that fishes were seen passing back and forth without being disturbed.

A MUSICIAN, who is horrified by the assumption of modern violin makers, writes to the London Musical Standard to advise those to whom manufacturers say

comes of a true apprenticeship. Gibbon

sculptor, and yet cannot pay a master's fee? Instead of pining in your mother's chimney-corner, go to the nearest stone-cutter and cut tomb stones.

My wife had an alcer on her leg for thirten years, caused by varicose voins, alceration extending from her ankle to her knee, some places eaten away to the bone. I have employed over twenty physicians, at vast expense during this period. But all attempts at care proved utterly abortive until I tried Da. Wollooff's Pain Paint', which the doctors told me was a humbug. But, humbng or not, it has done the work completely in less than one mouth, removing the pain at the first application. I kept her leg wet with Paint Paint constantly until healed. I wish we had more humbuge as ubseful as Da. Wollooff's Paint Paint, I am well known in this city, and any person who wants to make further inquiry wifical at 101 West sireet. New York, at the Hanover House, of which I am proprietor, and I think I can satisfy them as to the benefit derived from the use of Paint Paint.

May 18, 1868.
Call and test it free of cost.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 159 South Clark street, Chicago. The educating effect of learning a good trade has never been sufficiently consid-Why have we, now-a-days, so many sin

Medical Hints for the Fall. pering silly girls about, who know nothing? They have been at school long enough to get a little knowledge, and they The semi-annual shaking in the Fever and Agus istricts has begun. The fogs of these Autumn nights and mornings are surcharged with the ele-ments of intermittent and bilions remittent fevers do not appear to be wanting in natural capacity; and yet so empty are they of sense and reflection, that, often when I and, unfortunately, two-thirds of the communit sense and reflection, that, often when I look into their expressionless counterances I find it difficult to believe in the immortality of their souls. It seems more reasonable to think that such abortive efforts of Nature would be quietly absorbed or dissipated, like the leaves which flutter to the ground, and are no more are just in the condition to be disastronally affected by them. Those who have been prudent enough to fortify themselves during the Summer with that powerful and infallible vegetable lavigorant— HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS-are fore armed against malaria, and have nothing to fear. But nealth is the last thing too many think about In the pursuit of gain or pleasure the blessing. What is the matter with those poor without which wealth is dross and enloyment in combble, is neglected.

Better late than never is a consolatory proverb.

puddings, cleaned paint, made beds, nor lary symptoms of any of the spidemics which are engendered by the malaria of Astamus, should immediately resort to the GREAT ASTAMUS. Should immediately resort to the GREAT ASTAMUS OF TREE ASTAMUS A in any other way seriously applied their minds and hands to the exact and skillful performance of homely tasks. They have missed the precious education which comes of carefully done work. If any good soul would take half a dozen of these unfortunate beings, and give them a good three years' drill in the work of a well ordered house, the educating effect would astonish every one who knew them. You annot boil an egg precisely right without

getting a little education out of it.

Compare the mechanics in the Novelty
Works with the clerks in Stewart's store.
The clerks are excellent fellows; they ook well, dress well, understand their business, and are in every respect worthy members of society; but our best me-chanics have a certain force of manhood, a weight of character, and a depth of reflection rarely seen in those who only buy

I should be sorry to say anything to disparage our institutions of learning. ertheless, I feel confident that an intelligent youth, who remains at school until he gent youth, who remains at school until he is sixteen or seventeen, and then apprentices himself to a good trade, can get a better education out of his shop (with an hour's study of principles in the evening) than it is possible to get in any college in existence—that is to say, a better education for this new and forming country, where, for fifty years at least to come any experience. for fifty years at least to come, no man can ope to play a leading part, except in wielding material forces. I say, then, lads of sixteen, if you would

lay a foundation for a sure prosperity, be-gin by learning a trade. If you would es-cape the perdition of being a fool, learn a trade. If you would do a man's part for your country, begin the work of preparation by learning a trade,

A Suggestion that May be Useful. A CORRESPONDENT of the Alta Califor

nia, alluding to paragraphs which appear from time to time of accidental drowning,

truggles of this character close the scene

overboard from a sailing ship at sea, whose

life was saved by a surgeon on board cry

ing out to the struggling man in authorit

went. Seizing the speaking-trumpet, the

surgeon orderd him, as he rose to the sur-

face in his struggle, to down with his

hands. In the meantime the sails were

reached in time to save him. Obeying orders was his safety. Our correspondent

is correct in theory, and the practice would

be raised above the water. The suggestion is worth stowing away in one corner

-The annual loss by attrition, in the

silver coins of Great Britain, is stated to

be increasing. The worn shillings and

sixpences are purchased at the English mint at the value expressed on the face of

the coin. To make up the difference be

tween the real and the nominal value of

the silver pieces bought at the mint for re-

coinage, the Government granted in 1867

shillings. This amount was estimated as

representing the abrasion of the silver

coinage of Great Britain during the year 1867. The weight of silver thus rubbed

off by c astant handling amounts to 54,750

-The Springfield Republican, in its lo

cal paragraphs, tells the following stories:

'A worthy deacon in a town somewhere

after, and unconsciously added, 'There

ing.' Which reminds us of a clergy who told in his sermon, last Sunday,

a dry tear in the house !"

Use it the people will; Pain leaves in head or feet,

And inflammation goes; Sait rheum most rapid yields,

For all can prove it still. The oldest nicer heals,

Or pimples on the nose; Cancers it will care,

And pain leaves right away.
It certain will, that's suref
Just test it any day.

PAINT hits the very place.

Du. Wolcott Sir: I had a sharp pain in my shoulder and under the shoulder blades for a long time. I could not get my cost on without help. Your wonderful Pan Painst has cured me by a few thorough applications.

I fell backward and wounded my back so badl-

I fell backward and wounded my back so badly that I could not stoop and pick up anything from the floor for a week, besides suffering constant pain. In this condition I was adviced to try Woisers's Pain Fairs. I thought it was a humbug; but I went to ble office, 170 Chatham Square, New York, and the Pairs had not been applied one minute before all pain was gone, and I could bend as well as ever. It did not cost me a cent for the application, as his rule is "strictly no money received for removing pain." I am a coachmaker at Tomilison & Demorest's establishment, field Broadway. I reside at 85 Croeby street.

John Egan.

ago,

wever, and all who begin to feel the premont

J. S. TREADWELL. Fifty-second street, N. Y.

JOHN BOAN.

and 276 manuscripts.

no objection to the female brethren remain

Pain Paint Cannot Be Beat,

the sum of £15,000 sterling, or 300,000

of the memory.

ounces.

hove back,"a boat lowered, and the man

The lilinois Central Hailroad Company have for sale in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, 75,000 acres of choice farming and fruit lands, alllying adjacent to their road. For grain-growing, stock-raising, and every purpose of profitable agriculture, these lands possess every requi-tite of soil and climate. states that: It is proven by anatomical ex-periments that the weight of the human body is about equal to the weight of the same bulk of sait or sea water, or, in other words, the amount of water displaced by the human body when submerged in the sea is very nearly equal in weight to the body so displacing it. A further proof of this is the fact that after a certain length THE FRUIT REGION Southern Illinois is noted for its wonderful fertility the production of apples, pears, peaches, and all doe of fruits. During the season of 1997, the Special att Express Train brought over 600,000 boxes of aches and 50,000 bushels of strawberries to Chicago me, from themes turnishing the first Truits of the acon to all the northern markets. 190,000 acres of me fruit lands are now offered for sale on favorable of time, in cases of drowning, the body rises to the surface, and this, often, when incumbered with clothing, boots, or othe Title in Pec from the State. . matter heavier than water. In cases of All Station Agents are provided with plats, showing he lands for sale in their victnity.

Ew information given upon all points at the office of he Land Department, 38 Michigan avenue, the content of a descriptive pamphilet, with maps, showing the r a descriptive pamphilet, with maps, showing the provided of the content persons who cannot swim falling overard incumbered with clothing, if they will not attempt to struggle to keep more than the mouth out of the water, at the same time kicking downward with their JOHN B. CALHOUN. feet and paidling with their hands under LAND COMMISSIONER, CHICAGO. the water, they can sustain themselves for a considerable length of time. Most per-C. . D. sons who fall into water lose all presence of mind, and either draw their hands up American Waltham Watches. or wildly dash them through the air and water. The moment the weight of the arms is added to the weight of the head above the water, the inevitable conse-quence is to submerge the body. A few

in view of the many frands perpetrated on the public ly dealers in base metal Swiss Watches, which are nainly the refuse of the lottery and gift enterprise windlers, the undersigned desire to call attention to the very low price at which he will send genuine Walt-nam Watches, now universally conceded to be the best nade and at the same time the cheapest watch in the The same struggle with the arms and feet under the water will certainly sustain the mouth above the water, and could the

A Stubborn Complaint with sufferers from Chills and Fever, that the remedies they use do not afford them permanent reitef. But it is agross error for any such to think that they are incurable. There is a medicine which will break up this distressing disease and drive it out of their system forever. Mishler's Herb Bitters is a specific for this disorder and while it is harmless and effectual which is not the case with quintee it also acts gently upon the nervous organization of the system, and is very pleasant to the taste. It is a nervine and specific for all nervous alluments and contains northing namenting, and its effects upon intermittent and remittent fovers is specifly seen in the complete and absolute restoration to vigorous health of the patient. Mishler's Herb Bitters is a spiendid tonic and alternive, and is in great demand in all melarious regions and crowded districts. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

PENTS WANTED to sell by subscription only.
ENERAL HISTORY OF FREEMABORRY
In Europe, and other useful and valuable
MASONIC BOOKS. Address J. F. BRENAN.
A. M. P. Ass'n, 11st Main St., Circeinnant, O.

A WATCH FREE.—Given gestis, to any live man who will act as agent in a new, light, and honors ble business, paying \$30 per day, mire; no gift enterprise; no humbur, and no innore wasted in advance Address B MONHOR RENEEDY & Co., Pittsburgh, Ps.

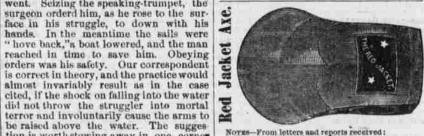
WANTED—An Agent in every township in lillnots.
Walted and indiana to sell the National Fee Private of Lincoln and indiana to sell the National Fee Private of Lincoln and the Generals, with the Emancipation Froelamation. This picture is rail of historic inferest, and recommends their fry its morits, as the success of our Agents and their very flattering reports will testify. Send D. ceals for sample or two red stamps for circular, HANRY & FRUST, P. O. Box 607, Chicago, Illinois, For Wiscoustn, address B. M. WORTHINGTON, Madison, Wis.

Farms & Fruit Lands.

A Stubborn Complaint.

senses control the impulse to throw the arms up, and keep them down, there would be less recording of "accidental The Watches to be sent by Express, ACCOMPANIED WITH AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S CERTIFICATE OF GENUINENESS drowning." Our correspondent cites the case of a man who could not swim falling THE BUYER TO HAVE PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION IN POSSESSION OF EXPRESS COMPANY Address must be plainly written, and purchaser must pay express charges. M. R. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 47 Liberty Street, New York.

THE BEST THING YET, -Full printed in A structions for trapping Bears, Wolvos, Wild-Cats, Catamounts, Fores, Coons, Skimks, Opesamns, Beaver, Otter, Mink, Marten, Musk Rats, Owls and Hawks, with recipes for saming fur skins, sent to any address for £i. I sell no recipes but my own, and warrant them to give satisfaction or retund the money. Address J. W. CAMPFIELD, Shelby, Onto. the ship receded, the impulse to throw up the arms overcame him, and down he



Norse—From letters and reports received:

I. Your Axe is bound to be THE AXE

II. It will cut 35 per cent, better,

III. My brother lost one arm in the war, but with your

no he can cut as well as any one clase can.

IV. If I could not get another, twenty-five (\$35) dol
rs would not buy it.

V. It will cut hoop-poles better than any other Axe.

VI. I would not be without it for anything.

For sale by all responsible dealers, and the makers. For sale by all responsible dealers, and the makers,
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
PITTEBURGH. PA., Sole owners of the Patents

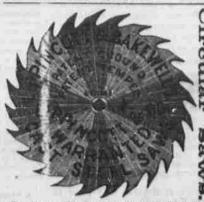
Twines, Cordage, &c. CILBERT HUBBARD & CO. VINES AND CORDAGE. Cotton Canvas—all TENTS, AWNINGS, & WAGON COVERS, ch. Oakum, Tackle Blocks, FLAGS—either, Sunting. 205 and 207 South Water St. PAPER FOR BUILDING

t is found that vast amounts of cold may be kept out of a frame building by using the new SHEATHING AND ROOFING BOARD, Manufactured only by Rock River Paper Company, 13 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

18 Samples and descriptive circulars with instructions for its application, sent by mail to any address. in North America, gave notice at a prayer meeting the other night, of a church meeting that was to be held immediately 1606 Agents wanted to canvass for, and sell by subscription only, France Cablery size of the Postral Program of the San Grant. Something entirely new and profitable address J. F. Bernyan, 114 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio. VINEGAR! Ask your grocer for Paus-brated for its purity, strength, and palatableness Warranted to preserve pickles. First premium awarded Which reminds us of a clergyman prated for its purity, strength, and palatablenes Warranted to preserve pickles. First premium awarde at the U.S. Fair, Ill. State Fair, and Chicago City Fair Largest works in U.S. 338 & 341 State-st. Chicago very affecting scene, where 'there wasn't

-St. Petersburg has a Chinese library of 11,607 volumes, 1,178 wood engravings An Antidote for Tobacco. Years Cured. P. A Treatise on the lists of testimonia A CLEBSTWAN'S Rev. I. W PAIN PAINT makes sick folks laugh and sing, PAIN PAINT is their delight; Yas, cripples, too, can dance and fling Their crutches out of sight. The hottest fever goes, Neuralgia leaves the face, TIS U. S. TREASURY, Ser a supply of ANTIDOTE. [Copyrighted.]

MAR (LEY, ALLING & CO. MHOURSALE HARDWARE AND CUTLERY 51 Lake buset, Chicago, Illinois, Manufacturers of Winn Chours, Survice, Hudden, etc.



II PINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pitts riopes, de 4 Sheetz Commercial Note Paper, è fin Piopes, de 4 Sheetz Ladies Pine Gilt, 4 Envelopes, do indestructhie Pens, 1 Penholder, 1 Lead Pencil, 12 vito Scale, a guaranteed Roccipt for Rhamasich, 12 vilonts the guaranteed Roceips for Rheuman probased at any dray store,) also, and sud Fancy, to suit both sexes, sent b

Y. L. ATH. Parents h ving daughters should read the circular YOUNG LADIES ATHENAUM. With its yerse, it facilities for either reconcile of any culture are unsurpassed. Address Jackson

600 A mate wanted to canvess for, and sell by Do you wonder her blankets Boots, Suos. fills breas Patte of Shawis, Bed Blankets Boots, Suos. fills breas Patte of Shawis, Birdings by the Web, Waiches, Jewell's Sheetings, Shirtings by the Web, Waiches, Jewell's Grantel and Glassware, and give a choice in 5 articles of elegance and utility, for Online of the other wife of the control of the choice of the control of the choice of the choice

Medical Illumination. Four Magnificently Illustrated stor-teins Important Physiological Ind